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Borough of Scarborough

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health
for the year 1948

BY

J. STOKOE

M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

including

Annual Report
of the Chief Sanitary Inspector

SCARBOROUGH

G. R. MARSHALL & SON (1946), 14 St. Nicholas Street


BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health	....			
District Medical Officer of Health, No. 10					
District of the North Riding County Council.					
Divisional School Medical Officer	....			
Medical Superintendent, Cross Lane Hospital, Scarborough.					
					J. STOKOE, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	....			
Assistant School Medical Officer	....			
					ELIZABETH R. CAMERON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Consultant Obstetrician and Gynaecologist	....			
					Miss M. I. EALING, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G. (Up to the 5th July, 1948).
Chief Sanitary Inspector	....	....	....
					R. H. STEPHENSON, M.R.San. I., M.S.I.A., Cert.M.I.
Additional Sanitary Inspectors	....			
					G. TRINDER, Cert.R.S.I.
					WM. McLENNAN, Cert.R.S.I., Cert. M.I.
					C. HARRISON, Cert.R.S.I., Cert.M.I.
Sanitary Inspectors' Assistant	....	....	
					C. ANTHONY.
Matron—Cross Lane Hospital	....	....	
					Miss ANTHONY, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Transferred to Leeds Regional Hospital Board from 5th July, 1948).
Superintendent Medical Baths	....	....	
					T. W. WILD, M.C.S.P.
Health Visitors	....	....	....	....
					*Miss I. BEEFORTH, S.R.N., S.C.M.
					*Mrs. E. HAGUE, S.R.N., S.C.M.
					*Miss A. KIND, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Chief Clerk	....	....	....	....
					†WILLIAM C. TOFT.
Clerks	....	....	....	....
					†Miss K. BURTON.
					DEREK Y. HARRISON.
					*Miss M. STEPHENSON.
					*Miss M. P. LEE.
					*Miss P. COULSON.

*Until 5th July, 1948, when transferred to staff of North Riding County Council.
†Part-time Corporation and part-time County Council from 5th July, 1948.



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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
SCARBOROUGH.

August, 1949.

MR. MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,

I beg to submit the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health, for the year 1948.

Reference to the Statistical Summary which appears at the beginning of the report proper will show that the Registrar-General's estimated mid-year population of the Borough has again increased, now standing at 44,870. The Marriage Rate and Birth Rate are both lower than in 1947, but it was not expected that the high rates prevailing in the immediate post-war years would be maintained. The Death Rate is similar to that recorded last year. A satisfactory improvement will be noted in the Infantile Mortality Rate which fell from 44.68 per 1,000 related live births in 1947, to 33.7 in 1948, bringing the rate once more in keeping with that of England and Wales as a whole. The Neo-natal Death Rate and the Still-Birth Rate are also lower than last year.

For the purpose of administering Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, whereby certain health services passed to the control of County Councils on 5th July, 1948, the North Riding County Council created a Combined District (No. 10 District) covering the geographical areas of Scarborough Municipal Borough, Scalby Urban District Council and Scarborough Rural District Council. The County Council further delegated the day to day administration of these services within No. 10 District, to the Scarborough Area Local Health Sub-Committee, which is comprised of representative members from each of the component authorities, together with some co-opted non-councillor members, several of whom represent local voluntary organisations. By arrangement with the respective Local Authorities the Medical Officer of Health of Scarborough was given the additional appointments of County District Medical Officer to No. 10 District, Medical Officer of Health to Scalby Urban District Council and Medical Officer of Health to Scarborough Rural District Council. The work in connection with transferred services here is conducted from the Public Health Department, Scarborough (now also known as the Area Health Office) the clerical staff of which also became partly Corporation and partly County Council employees.

The transferred services are :—

Care of Mothers and Young Children,
Midwifery,
Health Visiting,
Home Nursing (formerly conducted by local District Nursing Association),
Vaccination and Immunisation,
Ambulance Services,
Domestic Help, and
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.

The effect of this re-arrangement in administrative responsibility has been to establish a single department, one of whose main duties is to co-ordinate health services in the whole district.

Part II of The National Health Service Act, 1946, provided for the transfer of hospitals to Regional Hospital Boards, consequently the Borough Council's responsibility for the management of Cross Lane Isolation Hospital and the Maternity Wing of Scarborough Hospital, passed to Leeds Regional Hospital Board.

Because of these administrative changes this report includes an account of the work done in respect of transferred services for the first six months of the year only, the period during which the Borough Council was the responsible authority. The non-transferable health services continue to be the responsibility of the Borough Council and are reported here as on former occasions.

It was disappointing to find that the advertised special lectures on Food-Handling, held in the early part of the year by arrangement with the Central Council for Health Education, did not receive the support expected ; it would appear therefore that this may not be the most suitable approach towards furthering that conscientious interest so essential for the proper handling of foodstuffs. It has been implied that the standard of food handling in Scarborough is much lower than it should be, and no doubt there is room for improvement in some quarters, but I feel that much of the apprehension felt, can be allayed by reporting that at a random inspection of more than 120 establishments in one day, only 5% were reported to be open to serious criticism. It is from these less satisfactory concerns that we look forward to receiving that degree of co-operation afforded to date by the great majority of the town's establishments.

It will be appropriate to quote here a leader entitled " Food and Flies," which appeared in *The Times* on the 23rd May, 1949, viz. :—

" FOOD AND FLIES."

" Twenty years ago the number of outbreaks of food poisoning in this country reported to the Ministry of Health was under one a week. In 1947 the average was about two a day. No doubt the difference is accounted for in part by better methods of investigation and more punctilious reporting, but the trend is alarming. It is 60 years since an expert in this field clearly proved, within the limits of bacteriology then, that food poisoning was usually due to infection conveyed by hand. The simple remedy, he concluded, was cleanliness. To-day the Ministry of Health offers the same advice. Food should be kept clean, cool, and covered. Personal hygiene is the most important factor in preventing food poisoning. Children should be taught always to wash their hands before meals or before touching any food, and adults will wisely teach this by example. For all who handle food cleanliness is of the utmost importance. Standards in this country in this matter are still far too low. Visitors from big cities across the Atlantic are horrified, for example, at unwrapped bread, which customers can handle.

Flies are another source of infection, and here again too little is done. The way to deal with flies is to stop them breeding. Dust-bins and pig-bins should have lids which fit properly and should be emptied at least once each week. More care with refuse and more attention to the cleanliness of the ground round refuse containers would mean much less need for fly-papers and other devices to cope with flies indoors. More screens to keep flies away from food should be used.

Flies should also be kept away from kitchen waste and other food debris in the house, including the dregs in milk bottles. Modern chemicals can be used against flies with remarkable effect, but it is better still to keep them away altogether. The danger is worst in warm summer weather, and the campaign this year for fewer flies and cleaner hands should enlist everybody. The community is warned every week by the figures of deaths from poisoning."

The activities of the Borough Council in dealing with areas due for slum clearance were curtailed during 1948 by circumstances over which they had no control. The need for more new houses is undeniable, and I feel concerned that several families are compelled to find accommodation

in combined rooms and that many houses in areas due for slum clearance are still occupied. The effect upon the health and development of young children living under such conditions needs no emphasis. Faced with the problem of dealing with some 3,000 applications for re-housing at a time when it was not possible to build more than 350 houses in a year, your Housing Committee were able to relieve many cases of hardship by applying a points system, in conjunction with which priority consideration was given to those recommended re-housing on medical grounds, by your Medical Officer of Health.

This is the fourth consecutive year in which no case of Diphtheria occurred among Borough residents; a splendid record, especially if it is accepted that among the scores of thousands of seasonal visitors each year, many are likely to be diphtheria carriers. Although the Council made diphtheria immunisation available as early as 1933, it was not until some years later that the scheme got well under way. The Table given below indicates the marked decline in the incidence of diphtheria in Scarborough from the time when the value of immunisation became more generally appreciated by parents. It would be ungracious not to refer to the pioneer work of my predecessor, Dr. S. Fox Linton, to whose interest and personal efforts, over a number of years, the success of your Diphtheria Immunisation Scheme reported to-day, are largely attributable.

<i>Number of Cases.</i>		<i>Deaths.</i>	
1929-33	67.4 (Annual average)	4.6	(Annual average)
1934-38	54.2 ,, ,,	2.0	,, ,,
1939-43	46.0 ,, ,,	1.0	,, ,,
1944	4	0	
1945	0	0	
1946	0	0	
1947	0	0	
1948	0	0	

Rather than there should develop an attitude of indifference or of complacency because of our recent freedom from this disease, I want to sound a note of caution. Firstly, nearly all babies are susceptible to diphtheria after the first few months of their lives and secondly the effects of immunisation treatment may pass off after a year or two. For these reasons all parents are strongly urged to ensure that their children are protected before they reach their first birthdays, and to allow them to be given reinforcement doses at about 4½ years and again between the ages of 8 and 10 years. We can maintain this state of freedom from Diphtheria in Scarborough if parents will continue to co-operate as wholeheartedly in the future as they have in the past. The treatment is free of charge and can be obtained from family doctors or through the Local Authority (in Scarborough at Roscoe Clinic, Roscoe Rooms, any Tuesday at 10-0 a.m.)

Two Sanitary Inspectors joined our ranks during the year ; one in place of Mr. Thorpe, who went to another authority, and the other was added to the establishment with the sanction of the Minister of Health.

I wish to record my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their encouragement and support during the year ; to the Times Publishing Company Ltd., for permission to include the leader quoted above ; to Mr. R. H. Stephenson, Chief Sanitary Inspector, who prepared Parts “ E ” and “ F ” of the report, and to Mr. Toft and the clerical staff who, during a very difficult year, carried out their duties with commendable efficiency and loyalty.

I am,
Mr. Mayor, Lady, and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
J. STOKOE, *Medical Officer of Health.*

BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1948.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

No alterations in the Borough Boundaries took place during the year under review.

The following is a summary of the statistics and social conditions :—

	1948.
Population (mid-year 1948)	44,870
Marriages during 1948	440
Marriage rate, per 1,000 population	9.8
Marriage rate, England and Wales	18.1
Birth rate per 1,000 population	15.8
Death rate per 1,000 population	13.9
Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births	33.7
Neo-natal death rate per 1,000 live births	19.7
Still-birth rate per 1,000 total births	27.3
Number of inhabited houses including flats (December, 1948)	13,134
Rateable value, 1948	£497,932
Sum represented by a penny rate	£2,034
Number of new houses built 1948	344
Hours of bright sunshine	1435.5
(On 17th May, 1948, 14 hours 42 mins. bright sunshine were recorded)	
Total rainfall	22.3 ins.
Prevailing wind	West
Unemployment :—	

Maximum number on the Unemployment Register

Male, 873 ; Female, 221

(A) VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate for mid-1948 is 44,870, an increase of 1,870 over the figure for 1947, and 3,070 greater than that estimated at the last Census in 1931.

BIRTHS.

One thousand and eleven births took place in the Borough in 1948. Of these 731 were related to Borough residents.

<i>Total Births.</i>			<i>Live.</i>		<i>Still.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Legitimate .....	.....	.....	317	335	12	6	670
Illegitimate .....	.....	.....	29	30	1	1	61
			—	—	—	—	—
			346	365	13	7	731
			—	—	—	—	—

Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population

Birth Rate per 1,000, England and Wales

DEATHS.

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Deaths from all causes	293	332	625
The death rate corrected for Inward and Outward transfers			13.9
The Death Rate for England and Wales .....	.....	.....	10.8

Tuberculosis accounted for 20 deaths compared with 17 last year ; just under 13% of all deaths were caused by cancer ; rather more than half the total deaths were due to diseases of the Cardio-vascular system ; two deaths resulted from conditions associated with childbirth.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

					Male.	Female.
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	.....	.....			13	4
Other forms of tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....		1	2
Syphilitic diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	2
Influenza	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	—
Cancer of mouth and oesophagus (M)				Uterus (F)	6	9
Cancer of the stomach and duodenum	.....	.....			4	6
Cancer of the Breast	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	10
Cancer of all other sites	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	28
Diabetes	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Intracranial vascular lesions	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	37
Heart Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	139
Other diseases of circulatory system	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	11
Bronchitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	8
Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6
Other respiratory diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3
Diarrhoea, under two years	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	1
Appendicitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	1
Other digestive diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	8
Nephritis	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	9
Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	1
Other maternal causes	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	1
Premature birth	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6
Congenital malformation ; birth injuries ; or						
infantile diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Suicide	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	2
Road Traffic accidents	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1
Other violent causes	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7
All other causes	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	24
					293	332

INQUESTS.

The Borough Coroner held inquests during the year on 21 deaths, including 6 deaths of visitors :—

<i>Age at death.</i>			<i>Causes of death.</i>		
Under 1 year	.....	1	Accident	.....	17
1 to 4 years	.....	1	Suicide	.....	2
5 to 14 years	.....	1	Diseases of heart and		
15 to 24 years	.....	4	circulation	.....	—
25 to 64 years	.....	7	Cerebral haemorrhage	.....	—
65 years and over	.....	7	Other causes	.....	2

Twenty-seven deaths were certified by the Coroner after post-mortem examination without inquest.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

During 1948 twenty-four infants died before reaching the age of one year, ten in the first month of life ; 20 babies were still-born.

Infant Mortality Rate 33.7 per 1,000 related live births.
(England and Wales 34.0).

Neo-natal Death Rate : 19.7 per 1,000 related live births.

Still-birth Rate : 27.3 per 1,000 related total births.
(England and Wales 23.0).

A classification of the causes of the twenty-four deaths, appearing in the table below shows that eleven were due to prematurity, seven to infections and four were caused by congenital defects. Of fourteen babies

who did not survive the first month of life, eleven died from prematurity. Thus prematurity was the cause of nearly half the deaths in infants under one year in 1948; in fact during the three-year period 1946-48 one-third of all deaths in infants under one year were due to this cause. Although in six instances this year a death from prematurity was associated with some abnormality of pregnancy, the fact remains that we have much to learn concerning those influences which bring about a premature termination of pregnancy. Appropriate to this problem I hope to submit to the responsible Local Health Authority a scheme for the domiciliary care of premature babies on the lines of that operating in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which I had the opportunity of studying recently.

The Table which follows lists the causes of deaths in infants under one year of age.

<i>Cause.</i>	<i>Under One month.</i>	<i>One Month to 1 year.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Prematurity	11	—	11
Respiratory Infection	—	3	3
„ „ and Congenital defects	—	3	3
Congenital Defects	3	1	4
Gastro-Enteritis	—	1	1
Marasmus	—	1	1
Accidental Death	—	1	1
	—	—	—
	14	10	24
	—	—	—

(B) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

This work continued as in former years, sessions being held as follows :—

Child Welfare	Monday and Thursday afternoons.
Ante-natal	Tuesday and Friday afternoons.
Specialist's Ante-natal and Gynaecological	Wednesday afternoons.
Toddlers'	Thursday mornings.
Diphtheria Immunisation	Tuesday mornings.
Mothers' Welfare	First two Saturday mornings each month.

In addition a weekly Infant Welfare Session was held on Wednesday afternoons at the Seamer Road Clinic.

Although the responsibility for the provision of hospital accommodation for maternity cases passed out of the hands of the Borough Council on July 5th, 1948, they continued to act as agents for the Regional Hospital Board in the meantime. From that date no charge was made to patients, and arrangements for admission to hospital remained unchanged, namely, emergency cases and patients requiring institutional care on medical grounds were admitted without delay, while those seeking admission on account of unsuitable social conditions were first approved by the Medical Officer of Health.

During the period 1st January—4th July, 1948, when the Borough Council was responsible for the service, admissions to Maternity beds were :—

Maternity Wing, Scarborough Hospital	141
(including 29 " out of borough " patients)	
County Maternity Home	35

Under the provision of Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the following services passed to the new Local Health Authority (North Riding County Council) on 5th July, 1948. The remarks that follow therefore, apply only to the first six months of the year, the period during which the Borough Council was the responsible authority.

i. Domiciliary Midwifery—The Scarborough and District Nursing Association continued to provide this service on behalf of the Borough Council ; their nurses attended 124 cases as midwives and 28 patients as maternity nurses and continued their attendances at the Borough’s Ante-natal Clinic Sessions. Forty-three Medical Aid applications were made. Maternity Outfits to the number of 51 were distributed at cost price through the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

ii. Ante and Post-Natal Services—Regular Ante-natal sessions were held twice weekly by Dr. Elizabeth R. Cameron at Roscoe Street Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic and Miss Ealing held the Specialist’s Ante-natal and Gynaecological Sessions each Wednesday afternoon.

The Borough Gynaecological Service, conducted by Miss Ealing, the Specialist Obstetrician and Gynaecologist, provided twenty patients with accommodation at Stamford House Nursing Home.

Total attendances at Ante-natal Sessions	.....	.....	.....	1470
“ “ Post-natal and Gynaecological (Specialist’s)				173
Number of admissions for Gynaecological operations	.....	.....		20

iii. Child Welfare—Attendances at the “ Children’s ” sessions held at the Corporation’s Roscoe Street Clinic, are shewn in the table which follows :—

				Infant Welfare.	Toddlers’.	Diphtheria Immunisation
First Attendances	.....	.....		302	76	372
Subsequent Attendances	.....			2958	122	732
Total	.....	.....	.....	3260	198	1104

iv. Orthopaedic Clinic—This was provided by the Council of Social Services at their premises in Elder Street, and the Orthopaedic Surgeon attended each month ; every Tuesday and Friday (except during School holiday periods) the Orthopaedic Nurse visited the clinic to supervise remedial exercises and such other treatment advised by the Surgeon ; 40 pre-school children made 60 attendances. The Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital at Kirbymoorside received one pre-school child for in-patient treatment, maintenance costs being paid by the Corporation.

v. Distribution of Baby Foods, etc.—For the period under review, Dried Milk Foods and other preparations were distributed according to the summary which follows :—

					Number of patients.	Dried Milk Foods.	Other Foods and Medicaments.
Free	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	142	62
Cost Price		.....	.....	.....	1406	1896	642
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1509	2038	704

vi. Health Visitors—Apart from their duties at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, the three Health Visitors paid visits to homes as follows :—

Newly born babies	515
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Infant Life Protection	171
Expectant Mothers	10
Infectious Diseases	43
Maternity Accommodation	98
Other purposes	3826
Total Visits	4663

vii. Child Life Protection—In their rôle of Child Life Protection Visitors, the Health Visitors supervised the home care of 30 “deprived” children. Twelve of these were under the care of a Voluntary Home and 18 were boarded out with foster parents.

St. Margaret’s Home, conducted by the York Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare, provides hostel accommodation for unmarried mothers. The work was restricted on account of the sickness absence of the Superintendent, nevertheless 26 expectant mothers and 18 babies were admitted during the year.

At the Mothers’ Welfare Sessions, family limitation advice was given where indicated on medical grounds to 15 women.

(C) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No serious outbreak occurred in 1948 and the total number of cases varied little from last year.

Notifications of infectious diseases received during the year were :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Scarlet Fever.....	15	18
Whooping Cough.....	31	24
Measles	90	93
Pneumonia	14	3
Dysentery	3	1
Erysipelas	2	3
Infantile Paralysis	1	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	9

Measles, Whooping Cough and Scarlet Fever, comprised the majority of notifications ; fortunately the type of illness was mild and no death was reported from any one of them. One case of Infantile Paralysis, which recovered, occurred in the Borough area compared with six cases in 1947. No instance of the enteric group of fevers was reported.

Scarborough experienced another year, the fourth in succession, of freedom from Diphtheria.

During 1948 the weekly Diphtheria Immunisation Sessions were again well attended, a total of 559 children completing a course of treatment. Although we are not in possession of records of children immunised privately by their family doctors, it is estimated that at least 76% of children up to school leaving age are protected.

Fewer cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Sanatorium than last year. Several of those included in the table below were “out-of-borough” residents, their accommodation being provided by arrangement with the appropriate authority.

ADMISSIONS TO INFECTIOUS DISEASES SANATORIUM.

Scarlet Fever	41
Measles	5
Thrush	1

Puerperal Pyrexia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Para-typhoid " B "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Chicken-Pox	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Cellutis of leg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Infantile Paralysis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Erysipelas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Whooping Cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mumps	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pemphigus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tonsillitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
For investigation :—						
? Diphtheria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
						<hr/> 67 <hr/>

(D) MISCELLANEOUS.

MEDICAL BATHS.

The Superintendent of the Medical Baths submitted the following account of the work carried out at the establishment during 1948 :—

The Baths continue to supply a demand by visitors and residents for skilled physical treatment, and is afforded an encouraging measure of support by the medical profession.

JANUARY 1st TO DECEMBER 31st, 1948.

TURKISH BATHS.

Ladies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2699	
Men	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1627	
						<hr/> 4326	£770 17 0

MEDICATED BATHS.

Vichy and Aix Douches	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	
Brine	.....	.....	.....	.....	452	
Seaweed	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	
Pine	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	
Aerated	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	
Foam	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	
Plain	.....	.....	.....	.....	779	
Wax	.....	.....	.....	.....	278	
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
					<hr/> 1718	£241 16 0

PHYSIOTHERAPY.

Electro Medical and Massage	.....	8255	
Clinic U.V.R. (Infants)	2128	
Clinic U.V.R. (for employees)	1140	
		<hr/> 11523	1805 11 1

<u>CHIROPODY.</u>	353	88 5 0
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<u>REFRESHMENTS.</u>	243 11 6
				17920	£3150 0 7

A comparison with previous totals is as follows :—

1948	.....	.....	.....	17920	£3150
1947	.....	.....	.....	16751	£3157
1946	.....	.....	.....	14975	£2862

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Before being transferred to the County Council on the 5th July the service was administered by the local police. Superintendent Wilson kindly submitted the following summary of work done in the relevant period :—

Total number of removals by three Police Ambulances	762
Number of removals necessitated by accidents within the Borough	65
Number of removals necessitated by accidents outside the Borough	5
Number of removals necessitated by street illnesses	43
Number of private removals within the Borough	584
Number of private removals outside the borough	65
	762

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The North Riding Laboratory at Scarborough Hospital continued to provide this Service locally.

VENEREAL DISEASES AND TUBERCULOSIS.

Both these services are administered by North Riding County Council whose specialist Medical Officers hold sessions at Scarborough Hospital as follows :—

VENEREAL DISEASES.	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>
	Tuesdays, 4-30 p.m.	Mondays and Thursdays at 4-30 p.m.
	Fridays, 7-0 p.m.	
TUBERCULOSIS.	Fridays at 10-0 a.m. and 2-0 p.m. for men and women.	

(The V.D. Clinic is likely to be transferred to St. Mary's Hospital, Dean Road, during 1949).

WATER SUPPLIES.

I am indebted to the Borough and Water Engineer for providing the data from which this section was prepared.

The water supply of the area and its several parts has been satisfactory in quality and in quantity, except that the demand during the holiday season necessitated 24 hour pumping for three months. A scheme has been approved by the Minister of Health for additional pumping main and filters at Irton Waterworks. There is ample water available at the source.

Bacteriological samples of raw water are tested at approximately monthly intervals. Treated water is tested four times each week. Chemical analyses are made quarterly. All samples have been quite satisfactory with the exception of a certain number taken from the Top Mount Reservoir supply. These have shown a small number of coliform organisms present in 100 c.c. Investigation and preventative measures were undertaken to deal with this matter.

Scarborough water does not show plumbo-solvent properties. Water distributed from Irton is coagulated, filtered and chlorinated, that from Cayton is chlorinated.

Number of Dwellinghouses supplied from Public Water Mains 13,288

Number of Premises supplied from stand pipes :

- (a) in the Borough (serving 71 homes)..... 25
- (b) Out of the Borough (serving 57 cottages) 22

Bacteriological Analyses received during 1948 are summarised below :—

IRTON.

	No. of Examina- tions (1)	No. of colonies on agar in 3 days at 22c. (2)	No. of colonies on agar in 2 days at 37c. (3)	No. of coliform organisms in 100 c.c. (4)	Presence of bacillus welchii in 250 c.c. (5)
Unfiltered water	7	8—91	4—41	3—180	Absent
Filtered water	10	4—21	2—10	1—56	Absent

CAYTON BAY.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
13	3—9	2—4	1—3	Absent

SWIMMING POOLS.

Treatment of swimming pool water at the North and South Bay Pools was carried out as in previous years. Results of bacteriological examinations were in general satisfactory.:—

	<i>No. of samples.</i>	<i>Coliform Organisms present.</i>
North Bay	13	3 times
South Bay	6	once

HOUSING.

The Corporation were able to build 295 houses (all of the permanent type) and another 49 were built by private enterprise, making a total of 344 new houses in the course of the year. At the time of preparing this report, building had commenced on approximately 50 houses at the Council's Eastfield Estate, Seamer.

The Housing Committee called for a special Report on an area in Castle Ward consisting of 54 houses and saw fit to implement the recommendations made therein. Certain findings brought out at this survey are not only interesting but important from the point of view of the selection of sites for future building ; namely, although the tenants for the most part, were occupying sub-standard houses of a tolerable degree of fitness, several were reluctant to be re-housed for fear of : (i) having to pay higher rents ; (ii) being removed too far away from their daily work ; (iii) having to live at some distance from their friends and relations.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health Act, 1936 or Housing Act, 1936)	1553
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1764
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Act, 1936	28
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	28
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	162

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of in- formal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	146
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3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	60
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	61
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
C.—Proceedings under Section 11, and Section 13, of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	6
D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

4. HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV, OVERCROWDING.

A. (1) Number of dwelling houses overcrowded at the end of the year	246
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	323
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	1216
B.—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	83
C. (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year....	64
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	256

(E) ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report detailing the work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1948.

During the year two additional Sanitary Inspectors were engaged, Mr. McLennan in June and Mr. Harrison in July. Since then a great deal of effort has been concentrated upon catering and ice cream establishments and many improvements have been made. Every case of neglect, disrepair and lack of essential fittings discovered has been made right and a high standard is now maintained.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Complaints investigated	1156
Inspections of houses and premises (general)	2234
Re-inspections and re-visits of houses and premises (general)	1022
Inspections made under Housing Act, 1936	206
" " under Factories and Workshops Act, 1937	209
" " of bakehouses	242
" " of offensive trade premises	43
" " under Food and Drugs Act, 1938	244
" " of ice cream premises	644
" " under Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919	3055
" " under Rent Restriction Act (application for certificates)	1
" " of shipping	224
" " of slaughterhouses	627
" " under Public Health (Meat Regulations) (1924)	218
" " of dairies, cowsheds and milkshops	442
" " of common lodging houses	53
" " of tents, vans and sheds	5
" " of restaurant kitchens	730
Drains tested	96
Inspections of market and fish piers	111
Visits <i>re</i> enquiries into infectious cases	33
Smoke observations	21

NOTICES SERVED.

Informal notices (Public Health Act, 1936)	317
" " (Housing Act, 1936)	2
Statutory notices (Public Health Act, 1936)	122
" " (Housing Act, 1936)	1
" " (Milk and Dairies Order, 1926)	2
" " (Factories Act, 1938)	3
" " (Food and Drugs Act, 1938)	—
" " (Shops Act, 1934)	—

SUMMARY IN DETAIL OF WORK CARRIED OUT AFTER THE SERVICE OF NOTICES.

Drains unstopped and repaired, etc.	28
Water closets repaired, lighted and ventilated	12
Slopstones repaired or renewed	3
Houses and scullery roofs repaired	55
Skylights repaired or renewed	3
Eavespouts and fallspouts repaired	74
Damp walls treated with damp resisting material	3
External walls repointed, rendered or repaired	16
House floors repaired	33
Doors and door jambs repaired	3
Windows and other woodwork repaired	53
Walls and ceilings plastered and attic ceilings underdrawn	63
Yards and passages re-paved or asphalted	33
Rat infested premises dealt with	6
Yards and passages cleansed	2
Cooking ranges repaired	15
Accumulations removed	9
Dirty premises cleansed	10
Overcrowding abated	—
Want of sub-floor ventilation	—
Smoke nuisances abated	1

There were forty-one notices outstanding on the books at the end of the year. In the majority of instances, the work was either in hand or the orders had been given for the work to be done.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There was one registered common lodging house. The number of beds occupied was as follows :—

Men	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5422
Women	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Children	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—

The general conditions of cleanliness have been good.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There were three offensive trade businesses established enumerated as follows :—

Gut Scrapers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Tripe boilers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
								—
Total	....	....						3
								—

All were conducted satisfactorily.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Special attention has been given to the production and distribution of milk. Regular inspections have been made and samples submitted for examination at the North Riding Laboratory.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

Cowkeepers and purveyors of milk on the register were as follows :—

Cowkeepers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Wholesale dealers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Retail purveyors who retail within the Borough but reside outside	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Number of registered dairies	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25
Purveyors of bottled milk only	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10

During the year eighteen dairymen discontinued business and one was added to the register. A total number of four hundred and forty-two inspections were made.

SAMPLES PROCURED FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, ETC.

No. of samples taken	Article.	Result of examination.
323	Undesignated Milk	B. Coli absent from 1/100 c.c. 199 B. Coli present in 1/100 c.c. 124 Low Bacteria count 221 High bacteria count 98
76	T.T. Milk	Satisfied Methylene Blue test 63 Failed to satisfy M. Blue test 13 Satisfied Coliform test 56 Failed to satisfy coliform test 20
36	Pasteurised Milk	Satisfied prescribed test ... 34 Failed to satisfy prescribed test 2
48	Designated and undesignated milks	Biological—Negative for T.B. 48 Biological—Positive for T.B. —

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS 1936-1946.

The number of licences issued to use the Special Designations was as follows :—

Tuberculin Tested	....	....	....	....	....	....	16
Accredited	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Pasteurised	....	....	....	....	....	....	7

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Seventy-eight samples were procured and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis, as under :—

Article.	Genuine.	Not of the nature and substance of the article demanded.	Total.
Milk	55	9	64
Dried Milk	1	—	1
Butter	3	—	3
Margarine	2	—	2
Potted Meat	2	—	2
Cream Buns	1	—	1
Tomato Savoury	1	—	1
Mineral Waters	3	—	3
Ice Cream Powders	1	—	1
Totals	69	9	78

Article and sample No.	Adulteration		Action taken
Milk 15	Fatty solids deficient	11·6%	Informal sample. North Riding Inspector asked to follow up.
Milk 20	Added water	4·1%	Same source. North Riding Inspector asked to follow up.
Milk 21	“ “	1·8%	
Milk 25	“ “	4·0%	
Milk 26	“ “	2·1%	
Milk 30	Fatty solids deficient	6·0%	Informal sample.
Milk 31	“ “ “	16·0%	Informal sample—further samples proved satisfactory.
Milk 35	“ “ “	8·6%	Same source as No. 30. Further samples proved satisfactory.
Milk 71	“ “ “	18·3%	Informal sample. Further samples proved satisfactory. Letter sent to producer.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT. 1938. SECTION 14.

PREMISES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED.

There were one hundred and nine premises registered for the preparation of food and two hundred and forty-four visits of inspection were made. In several instances the attention of the proprietor was called to neglect regarding food salvage and refuse bins, these were rectified immediately. All premises were otherwise found to be very clean and well kept.

PREMISES USED FOR MANUFACTURE AND/OR SALE OF ICE CREAM.

There were seventy-seven registered premises, of which nineteen were for the manufacture of ice cream, the remainder were registered for the sale only of this commodity.

The new Heat Treatment Regulations were carried out and a great deal of attention was given by this Department to ensure a high standard of cleanliness. A total of six hundred and forty-four inspections were made and a good deal of new plant and equipment was installed. During the year two hundred and forty-seven samples were taken and submitted to the North Riding Laboratory with the following results :—

Low bacteria count	....	....	....	141
High bacteria count (over 100,000 per c.c.)	....	....	....	106
Bacillus coli absent from 1/100 c.c.	....	....	....	139
Bacillus coli present in 1/100 c.c.	....	....	....	108

MEAT INSPECTION.

Slaughter of animals for food is carried out at the Government Slaughterhouse, Wrea Lane. The premises are situated in the middle of the town and are not easy of access ; although old and badly arranged, some improvements have been made and they are clean and well run by the present Manager.

MEAT REGULATIONS.

Two hundred and eighteen inspections were made of shops and stores where meat was kept and stored. The premises as a whole were found to be clean and well kept, apart from an occasional lapse regarding waste bins.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The following articles, being unfit for human food, have been surrendered by the owners for the purpose of destruction :

Articles	Tons	cwts.	sts.	lbs.
71 beast carcasses	15	7	5	6
21 Sheep carcasses	—	8	3	—
14 Calf carcasses	—	10	1	12
8 Pig carcasses	—	9	6	—
Beast offal	12	1	5	9
Sheep offal	—	10	—	5
Calf offal	—	1	7	3
Pig offal	—	3	6	10
Beef	—	12	5	2
Mutton	—	—	4	—
Pork	—	—	1	13
Various foods	6	16	3	6
Eggs : 60				
Total	37	3	2	10

All condemned meat and offal was removed and rendered down for commercial tallow.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	2531	555	2373	9462	271
Number inspected	2531	555	2373	9462	271
All diseases except tuber- culosis. Whole carcasses condemned	6	10	14	21	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned....	539	247	11	112	15
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis	21.53%	46.30%	1.05%	1.40%	7.74%
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses condemned	12	43	—	—	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned....	56	77	—	—	10
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	2.64%	21.62%	—	—	4.42%

FACTORIES ACT, 1937
INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES.

Premises.	Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (mechanical and non-mechanical)	209	1	—
Workplaces (other than out-workers' premises)	1385	12	—
Total	1594	13	—

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	No. of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness	29	29	—	—
Want of ventilation	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage to floors	3	3	—	—
Sanitary accommodation :				
(a) Insufficient	3	3	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	9	9	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other matters	18	18	—	—
Total	63	63	—	—

REGISTERED FACTORIES.

Total number of factories on Register 361

OTHER MATTERS.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—				
Failure to affix abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1937 (Section 114)	—			
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Act, 1936, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1937.				
Report of action taken sent to H.M. Inspector.	6			
Other	1			
Underground bakehouse (Sec. 54) in use at the end of the year	2			

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

Sustained efforts were continued for the destruction of rats and mice. There were four hundred and sixty-eight complaints received and three thousand and fifty-five inspections made, advice and assistance were given in each instance. The Corporation tip and all allotments were baited monthly and the sewers were baited from time to time.

There were two rodent operatives fully occupied in making a thorough investigation of all premises known to be or suspected of harbouring rats. Their services have proved to be of good value in finding the points of entrance and thus making it possible for the premises to me made rat proof. The total number of rats destroyed by the operatives was 5,863. Of this number an estimated kill, after poison baiting was 3,104 (Government formula).

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

	<i>Infested.</i>	<i>Disinfested.</i>
Number of Council Houses	—	—
Number of other houses	5	5

Infested dwelling-houses are treated with sulphur and liquid germicide. All disin-festation was carried out by the Local Authority.

HOUSING ACTS, 1936.

Inspection of District.

Altogether twenty-eight inspections were made and recorded.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
REGINALD H. STEPHENSON,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

(F) ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1948 SHIPPING.

The Port of Scarborough is not a food importing Port, nor is there any passenger traffic.

The following Tables are copies of those required to be submitted to the Ministry of Health.

1. AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE "A."

No.	Ton- nage	No. Inspected		No. reported to be defective	No. of vessels on which def. were remedied	No. of vessels on which defects were found and rep. to Min. of Trans- port Survey- ors	No. of vessels rep. as having or having had, during the voyage infect- ious disease on board
		By the M.O.H.	By the San. Insp.				
Foreign {	Steamers	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Motor	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sailing	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Fishing	2	70	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign :		2	70	—	—	—	—
Coast- wise {	Steamers	2	147	—	2	—	—
	Motor	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sailing	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Fishing	121	4188	—	220	—	—
Total Coastwise		123	4335	—	222	—	—
Total Foreign and Coastwise		125	4405	—	224	—	—

2. CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

TABLE "B" (a) Passenger Traffic during the year.

No. of Passengers	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Transmigrants
Inwards	—	—	—	—
Outwards	—	—	—	—

Principal imports. Principal exports
Foreign Ports from which vessels arrive

(b) Cargo Traffic Nil.
(c) Ymuiden, Holland.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS.

Total	No. Inspected by the Medical Inspector	No. subjected to detailed examination by the Medical Inspector	Certificate Issued				Landing necessary for adequate Medical examination	Transsmigrants
			Lunatic Idiot or M.D.	Undesirable for medical reasons	Physically incapacitated	Suffering from Ac. Inf. dis.		
(a) Total No. of aliens landing at the port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Aliens refused permission to land by Immigration officer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Transmigrants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Aliens arriving at the port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total Number of Vessels carrying Alien passengers ....	....	Nil.
Number of Vessels dealt with by the Medical Inspector .....	....	Nil.

3. WATER SUPPLY.

- | | | | |
|--|------|------|-------------------------------------|
| (1) Source of supply for (a) the port, (b) shipping | | | } Direct supply from
Town mains. |
| (2) Hydrants and hosepipes. What precautions are taken against contamination | .... | .... |  |
| (3) Number of Water boats and their sanitary condition | .... | .... | Nil. |

4. PORT HEALTH REGULATIONS, 1933 AND 1935.

- | | | |
|---|------|--|
| (1) Arrangements for dealing with Declarations of Health.... | .... | Customs Authorities to M.O.H. |
| (2) Boarding of Vessels on arrival .... | .... | By Sanitary Inspector. |
| (3) Notification to the Authority of inward vessels requiring special attention (wireless messages, land signal stations, informations from pilots, Customs Officers etc.) .... | .... | As at (1). |
| (4) Mooring stations designed under Article 10 : | | |
| (a) within the docks .... | .... | One. |
| (b) outside the docks .... | .... | Nil. |
| (5) Particulars of any standing exemptions from the provisions of Article 14 .... | .... | Nil. |
| (6) Experience of working of Article 16. .... | .... | — |
| (7) What, if any, arrangements have been made for :— | | |
| (a) Premises and waiting rooms for medical examination. | | None. |
| (b) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons and clothing and other articles .... | .... | Health Department. |
| (c) Premises for the temporary accommodation of persons for whom such accommodation is required for the purposes of the Regulations .... | .... | Mission of Seamen. |
| (d) Hospital accommodation available for Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Small Pox and other infectious diseases.... | | Accommodation provided by Leeds Regional Hospital Board. |
| (e) Ambulance transport .... | .... | Local Health Authority Ambulance Service. |
| (f) Supervision of contacts .... | .... | Medical Officer of Health. |

- (8) Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rats for plague
.....

North Riding Laboratory Scarborough.
- (9) Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examinations
.....

North Riding Laboratory Scarborough.
- (10) Information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among merchant seamen under international arrangements, including in-patient treatment ; also as to the steps taken to make these facilities known to seamen
.....

V.D. Clinic at Scarborough Hospital, Notices displayed.
- (11) Arrangements for the interment of dead
.....

By Local Authority.
- (12) Other matters, if any, requiring or receiving attention
.....

— — —

CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS LANDED FROM VESSELS.

TABLE "C"

Disease	No. of Cases during the year		No. of vessels concerned	Average No. of cases for previous 5 years
	Passengers	Crew		
—	—	—	—	—

CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS OCCURRING ON VESSELS DURING THE VOYAGE BUT DISPOSED OF PRIOR TO ARRIVAL.

TABLE "D."

Disease	No. of Cases during the Year		No. of vessels concerned	Average No. of cases for previous 5 years
	Passengers.	Crew		
—	—	—	—	—

If any case of Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Smallpox or Typhus occurred or if plague-infected rats were discovered, or if any severe outbreak of Malaria occurred on an arriving ship during the year, a short account should be given of the steps taken—No case reported.

5. MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

- (1) Steps taken for detection of rodent plague :—

(a) in ships in the port
.....

Specimens submitted to the North Riding Laboratory, Scarborough'.

(b) On quays, wharves, warehouses etc., in the vicinity of the port
.....

None.
- (2) Measures taken to prevent passage of rats between ships and the shore
.....

None.
- (3) Methods of deratisation of (a) ships, (b) premises in the vicinity of docks or quays
.....

Poisons, trapping.
- (4) Measures taken for the detection of rat prevalence in ships and on shore
.....

Two rodent operatives employed by the Corporation.
- (5) Rat-proofing :—

(a) To what extent are docks, wharves, warehouses etc., rat-proof
.....

Very limited.

(b) Action taken to extend rat-proofing :—

(i) in ships
.....

Defects notified.

(ii) on shore
.....

Regular setting of traps and baits.

RATS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE "E." (1) On Vessels.

No. of Rats.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in Year
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Brown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Species not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Examined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infected with plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE "F." (2) In docks, quays, wharves and warehouses.

Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Brown	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	7	8	—	—	—	22
Species not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Examined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Infected with plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Treated weekly with poison baits.

6. HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

TABLE "I." Classification of Nuisances.

Nationality of Vessel	Number inspected during the year	Defects of original construction	Structural defects through wear and tear	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health
British....	222	—	—	—
Other Nations	2	—	—	—

7. FOOD INSPECTION.

- (1) Action taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937, the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-1940
- Not food importation Port.
- (2) **Shell-fish.** Information respecting any shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the P.S.A. stating whether they are in the opinion of the Medical Officer liable to pollution. Report of any action taken under the Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1934, or the Food and Drugs Act, 1938
- No Shell-fish layings.
- (3) Number of Samples of Food examined by :—
- (a) Bacteriologist
- Nature of sample. Result of Examination Nil.
- (b) Analyst
- Nature of sample. Result of Examination Nil.

TABLE "G."
Measures of Rat Destruction on Plague "infected" or "suspected" Vessels from plague infected Ports arriving in Port during the year

Total No. of such vessels arriving	No. of such vessels fumigated by SO2	Number of rats killed	Number of such vessels fumigated by H.C.N.	Number of rats killed	Number of such vessels on which trapping, &c. were employed	Number of rats killed	Number of such vessels on which measures of rat destruction were not carried out
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE "H."
Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued during the year.

Net Tonnage	No. of Ships	No. of Deratisation Certificates Issued					No. of Deratisation exemption certificates issued	Total certificates issued
		After fumigation with			After Trapping, Poisoning, etc.	Total		
		HCN	Sulphur	HCN and Sulphur				
Ships up to 300 tons								
from 301 tons to 1,000 tons								
“ 1,001 tons to 3,000 tons		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
“ 3,001 tons to 10,000 tons								
“ over 10,000 tons								
TOTALS :		—	—	—	—	—	—	—

